Section 1

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1898.

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Tan Bun, New York City.

PARIS-Elosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Riceque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manua n with to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpos

The First Pacific Cable.

Direct telegraphic communication with Manila by way of Honolulu should be provided as soon as possible by the Congress of the United States.

It should be laid as a Government line; military line; a necessity of war. It will he a safe investment.

Right behind Gen. MERRITT's expedition should sail the electricians; and their ship should have a capacious belly. The cable to Hawaii ought to be put down at once. Without much delay it ought to be ex tended to the Philippines.

This is now an obvious military necessity. When the war is over the Honolulu and Manila cable will become the instrument of political administration ; and, later, of a peaceful commerce vast beyond the imaginings of enthusiasm and profitable beyond the dreams of avarice.

Then, if the Government wants to sell, there will be no lack of purchasers.

Annexation in the Past as a Guide for the Future.

When California came to us in 1848 a the fruit of conquest in the Mexican war, it was further removed from the centres of population in this country, so far as concerns the time required to reach it, than the Philippines are now from California. The Panama Railroad was not opened until seven years later, or in 1855, and the transcontinental railroad to the Pacific was not opened until 1869.

In 1848 California was practically foreign country, extremely difficult of ac cess. It was also inhabited principally by an alien race, speaking a strange language and having political institutions utterly alien to ours. It was first put under s military government, such provisional government being continued until 1849, the discovery of gold having occurred meanwhile, in 1848; and a convention having been called by the military Governor, a State Constitution was adopted and ratified, with the result that California entered the Union as a State in 1850.

The process of the acquisition of Califor nia, it will be seen, was very much like that we are now following with regard to the Philippines. Gen. MERRITT is going out as their military Governor, and under him they are to have a provisional government, which is likely to last for several years to come. They are inhabited by Spaniarda and natives, very much as was the case with California. They are at a distance in time of about three weeks from our coast, or nearer than California was when it was conquered and even when it was admitted to the Union. The problems of government likely to arise in them are not radically dissimilar from those we en-

countered and mastered in California. Practically, therefore, we shall not stretch our American system more in an nexing the Philippines than we did in annexing California; and in both cases the process of taking possession of the new territory and governing it provisionally by

a military Governor is the same. So, also, the Louisiana purchase brought in foreign territory and an alien population. For that reason it was bitterly opposed by Federalists on the ground that the Constitution provided for no such extension. This JEFFERSON himself acknowledged, saying in one of his private letters:

"The Constitution has made no provision for our holding foreign territory, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our Union. The Executive, in setsing the fugitive occurrence which so much advances the good of their country, have done an act beyond the Constitution. The Legislature, in casting behind them metaphysical subtleties and risking themselves like faithful servants, must ratify and pay for it, and throw themselves on their country for doing for them, unauthorized, what we know they would have done for themselves had they been in a situation to do it."

That was good Democratic and American doctrine in 1803, and it is all the better doctrine in 1898, when we have this Louialana purchase precedent and also the precedent of the conquest of California to confirm it and guide us in our proper course "in seizing the fugitive occurrence" of the conquest of the Philippines to extend further our territory. The annexation of the Louisiana territory, of Florida, Texas, the territory acquired by the Mexican war, and of Alaska, was accomplished without violence to the Constitution by dismissing "metaphysical subtleties." In the same common sense way we shall hold the Philippines.

Spain Too Late for Manila.

With each succeeding day the peril of Admiral DEWEY from the possible despatch of an armored fleet against him has been diminishing, until now it is doubtful whether any such danger exists.

The shortest route from Cadiz to Manila is, of course, by way of the Sucz Canal, the woyage around the Cape of Good Hope being out of the question. The distance to Manila through the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean is just over 8,000 nautical miles. But the distance from San Francisco to the same point, even by way of Honolulu, which is not the shortest course, is 7,000 miles. The Charleston and the Monterey will take this route, touching at Hawaii, and accordingly will have 1,000 miles to the good in a

race against any Spanish fleet from Cadiz. The Charleston on her trial record is an 18-knot cruiser, but her sea speed would be several knots less, and in any case, after leaving Honolulu, she will have to conform nearly to economical speed, perhaps 10 or 11 knots, on account of her coal supply. She started ten days ago, and there is no possible doubt, barring accidents, of her reaching Manila Bay days in advance of any fleet that may hereafter go from Spain. The only doubt is as to the Monterey, which la slow, having a trial record of only 13.6 knots, and finding hard work to reach at sea a much lower rate. Her departure, too. has been delayed; but she will take a col-Her with her and will start in good shape to do her best

our despatch of Monday from Hong Kong, that "the Americans in Manila Bay are fortifying Corregidor Island, at the entrance of the bay, and are mining the channel." Of course, this work is undertaker for the purpose of preventing any Spanish fleet from entering the bay. Corregidor Island ought to have played an important part in keeping out Admiral Dawsy, and he may be able to make good use of it for his own defence. On the transports Australia, City of Peking, and City of Sydney, which sailed last Wednesday for Manila, there were about 2,500 officers and men among whom were four companies of regulars, ten officers and seventy-one men of the navy, and one officer and fifty men of the California Heavy Artillery. It is clear that these reinforcements, which may reach Manila about three weeks hence, would furnish a good garrison for Corregidor Island, while allowing Admiral Drwey enough men for his ships.

The only Spanish fleet that seems to be ready to go to Manila or anywhere else is Admiral CAMARA's, Outside of that there are five armorelads in Spanish waters, but two of these, the Numancia and Vitoria, are so slow and so lightly armored and armed as to be of no consequence. The other three, the Cardenal Cisneros, the Cataluñas, and the Princesa de Asturias, are sister ships of the Oquendo trio in Admiral CERVERA's fleet, and are fine, fast ar mored cruisers that could give Admiral DEWEY a good fight; but there is reason for supposing that they are not yet ready for sea. In Admiral Camara's fleet there appear to be but two armorclads, the Pelayo and the Emperador Carlos V., and these, accordingly, are the only two vessels at present that need be feared. It has been suggested, also, that the Pelavo is of so deep draught that she would have to go light through the Suez Canal, and in that case the transfer of weights from and to her would involve a

oss of time. In short, apart from Spain's need of reinforcements in the West Indies and of home defence, it certainly looks as if the time had gone by for her to retrieve her fortunes

England and America.

Only one word of caution need be said to American statesmen desiring to arrange for our harmonious action with England. Americans can greet with unqualified friendliness all Britons extending a hand to us in the present crisis, but it will remain none the less the duty of the public men and the people of the United States to avoid being carried away by any emotions that might lead to political disadvantage to the United States. Instead of attempting to outline a plan on which we may stand as England's friend. if need be against the rest of the world, it will be sufficient for the moment to mention one relation between the two countries which American common sense, independent of all traditional feeling of opposition to England, cannot tolerate.

We mean to say that this country can upon no condition whatsoever entertain the idea lately put forward by Sir FREDER-ICK POLLOCK that England is to be regarded as a great American power, the rival of the United States on the Western Hemisphere. Canada and England's other possessions or this side of the Atlantic must not be looked upon as a foundation or as an anchor for the British empire after England has been overshadowed or overawed by the powers of Europe. That would be practically to rob us of the natural fruits of the American revolution; and so to nullify, after more than a century of triumphant development, the struggle of the founders of this republic would be to check and betray its rightful destiny.

Alliance with England as an Old World power is to be considered with open mind, but alliance with England as a power of the New World or in a manner that might fix more firmly her present hold upon the New World is not to be thought of by any Government at Washington.

The Pestilent Pettigrew.

Senator RICHARD F. PETTIGREW of South Dakota, a Populist calling himself a Silver Republican, is at the front in every conspiracy and combination to prevent at any cost the annexation of Hawaii.

night to block the policy of the Administration, and to hamper the military and naval operations which depend upon the control of Hawaii for their success. His activity has been so persistent as to excite at times grave suspicions about the integrity of his personal motives. If put under oath, we suppose that Pettigrew would swear that beet sugar was at the bottom of his opposition; but we are not sure that everybody who knows Perriquew would believe that beet sugar alone accounted for his indefatigable animosity.

Unappeasable hatred of Hawaii and the Dole Government crops out now and then in Pettighew's tactics in the Senate. For gave the anti-Hawaiian obstructionists something to think about when he announced his proposed amendment attaching the Newlands resolution to the War Revenue bill as a war measure. If Mr. Longe's purpose was to smoke out the conspirators, he succeeded in more than one quarter. His announcement created some consternation among the leaders of the Populist-Clevelandist-beet-sugar alliance, which had been plotting to use the War Revenue bill to defeat annexation. The pestilent Petrigrew heard and became thoughtful. He pondered during the rest of the session, and, just before adjournment, arose and offered another amendment to the War Revenue bill. Here it is:

"That the treaty concluded January 13, 1875, and proclaimed June S, 1875, and the convention extend ng the duration of said treaty concluded De 6, 1884, between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands, is hereby abrogated, repealed and annuiled, and duties collected on imports from said islands the same as duties levied upon like products from other countries."

This impotent threat serves to disclose motive. There is beet sugar in it, but there is something more than beet sugar PETTIGREW'S inextinguishable hatred of Hawaii and his ardent desire to do injury to the little island republic date from a personal visit which he made to Honolulu about a year ago. He will pretend to you, if you ask him, that he went out solely to satisfy himself as a statesman about existing political conditions. He travelled, we understand, at his own expense. The jour-

ney was his own enterprise. Pettigrew combines business methods with statesmanship. He carried his business methods to Honolulu. While in the island capital he put himself into personal communication with certain members of the Dole Government. He seemed at that time to be open to conviction as to the desirability of annexation. Now, what could

vate intercourse with the Hawalian leaders which made Parrignum the u ing enemy of annexation and of Hawali ! What rould have inspired the implacable resentment which manifests itself in his proposal to abrogate the treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Hawail?

PRITIGRAW knows what occurred, but he will never tell. Certain members of the Dole Government know, too. Will they ever tell? If they should tell, would it be unpleasant for the pestilent PETTIGREW!

For More Powerful Battleships.

Mr. E. W. Augury, a Lientenant in the United States Navy, presents in the June number of Cassier's Magazine a discussion of American battleships that deserves to be contrasted thoughtfully with the plans for the three new battleships upon which bids are to be invited this week. These are to be like the Alabama, carrying four 13-inch guns in turrets, the next highest calibre being 6-inch, of which there will be fourteen guns. Lieut. ABERLE's views of our naval history provide him with arguments for another plan:

"When the United States Government commen suffding a navy the policy was to have her ships armed with more guns and with guns of greate range than were carried by the war vessels of other nations. That policy was carried out in our early wars, and history records splendid victories, and these victories were made possible by the large num ber of long-range guns carried by our ships.

"Up to the time of designing the battleships that re now on the stocks, our uninterrupted policy had een to build ships that excelled in battery all foreign ships of the same class, and the Oregon class main ained this policy, as their 8-inch guns far outcless the 5-inch guns of foreign battleships. However, in our latest battleships we have completely abandoned the ships are designed to be the equals of foreign battle ships in armament, gun for gun, and not superior. "We have abandoned the splendid 8-inch guns which made the Oregon class superior in armamen to any ship affort, and now we have nothing but 6-inch guns to back up the 13-inch. I think this is a very unwise departure from the policy that always Alabama class engage with ships of the same class I fear that the victory would hang in the balance, while it would be insured had our ships been given the 8-inch guns."

The turrets which carry 8-inch guns however, are condemned for the reason that between the bottom of the turret and the main belt of armor there is a space throughout which the ammunition tube, which is only four inches thick, is exposed, and so Lieut. ABERLE suggests the mounting of a single 8-inch gun en barbette at each angle of the superstructure of the main deck, the barbette being carried down to the main armor belt. An 8-inch gun en barbette on the main deck amidships also would give three 8-inch guns on a broadside "with spendid protection," and the weight of the barbettes would not exceed the weight of the present turrets. These three guns, it is thought, could deliver more shots within a specified time than the present four guns in turrets. Two 6-inch guns mounted between the 8-inch barbettes, and six more elsewhere, would strengthen the broadside by eight 6-inch guns. Inclose each 6-inch gun on the main deck by a steel casemate and it would be protected against a raking fire and at the same time enjoy the advantage of being shut off from the demoralizing effect of misfortune to a neighbor.

More guns with smaller arcs of fire are more effective, it is thought, than fewer runs with larger ares.

Certainly, it seems that Lieut. ABERLE's maginary battleship is more powerful than anything we are contemplating or that we have, more powerful than even our coast guard giants, Oregon, Massachusetts and Indiana.

Some newspapers of mischievous and malicious disposition are seeking to provoke popular discontent by pretending that be cause commissions have been given to a

The Appointments from Civil Life.

score or more of young men from civil life the interests of the military service have een sacrificed to reward undeserving favorites. They publish these appointments under the heads of "Sons of Fathers," "Grandsons," "Nephews," and "Children of the Social Pull," with a seditious intent to create the impression that mere nepotism has governed the making of them, to

the obvious injury of the army. The truth is, as we explained particularly not long ago, appointments to This pestilent person works day and command in the field have been made with wise and careful regard to military fitness demonstrated in long experience in service, and those criticized so malicionaly have been almost exclusively to staff places. These latter are offices like those of quartermasters, commissaries, paymasters, inspectors, and personal aides to general officers, where the abilities of the young men selected are fully, if not especially, adequate to the duties required of them. Their functions will demand and exercise aptitudes bred in civil life, and the activity and alertness belonging to youthful energy are eminently desirable for them. As a whole, those appointed are altogether competent for the tasks which will be imposed by example, on Friday last Senator Lodge | their offices, and they will acquire speedily the necessary expertness, more especially as they will have the advantage of observing the routine of the large number of trained army officers simultaneously appointed to like places, though generally army officers trained in the field crave rather the opportunity of employment in the line and not the staff, and are best employed in the command of troops,

So far from being a ground of accusation against these young men from civil life that they have sought these staff places or their friends have sought them for the youth, they are deserving of applause for their ambition to enter the military service under circumstances which are best adapted to the fullest exercise of their abilities. During the civil war great numbers of young men of similar antecedents were ap pointed to the staff, and generally they per formed their duties with admirable skill and assiduity. As the staff in time of war is likely to be exposed to special dangers, these young men cannot be accused of any disposition to escape from the perils of the military service.

As a rule, the selections for these staff places from civil life seem to have been made wisely. Because they are sons or grandsons of able and prominent men is inferentially a point in their favor. They have an inheritance of ability, and presumably there is in them the pride of character which is always a valuable resource for a young man in the trials and under the hardships and dangers of actual warfare.

The eagerness of such young men to respond to the call to arms is one of the most hopeful indications of this time. It shows that there is no degeneracy in the American race, and that the long interval of peace has not weakened the energy of our youth. Whether they go into the military service as enlisted men merely, as so many the air than trod the streets of Washingof them have done and are doing, or as

same courage and patriotic devotion. In | tany might bequest it as a rich legacy unto each capacity the atrength of their man-hood is likely to be put to the severest test; and, moreover, the experience of was proves that the officer, whether of the staff or the line, is even more in danger of wounds and death than the enlisted man.

Compulsory Physical Exercise at Harvard.

For some time the Faculty of Harvard University have been considering the advisability of subjecting all the undergradu ates to a compulsory course in physical training. The Overseers have recommended such a course for the Freshmen, and since that recommendation was made a special committee of the Faculty has proposed that the whole college shall be compelled to strengthen itself in the man-ennobling gymnasium. The Faculty limb been giving laborious nights to that proposition, and according to the Boston papers the fruit

of its labors may be expected this week. There will be some chaffing of Harvard if she, so liberal to her pupils in the matter of studies and attendance, ties them to her apron strings in the matter of exercise. With one breath she will seem to say: 'You are men; take care of yourselves,' and in another: "You are boys and don't know how to take care of yourselves. Come and be healthy whether you want to or not."

The inconsistency is only apparent. Vaccination is necessary even under the most amiable elective system, and why not training to promote the general health? A boy may have smallpox and be done with it, but the failure to develop his body properly may hamper him through his life and may greatly shorten it.

Nobody can see any great meeting of undergraduates, whether of Harvard or of any other college, without getting the impression that in spite of the interest in athletics the mass of the undergraduates is not athletic. There is a picked body of athletes; there is a very considerable number of students who without any hope of athletic distinction have habitually exercised and show it in their carriage; but how many hundreds, the most widelarynxed of the cheerers at a game or a race, are palpably undeveloped, feeble, guiltless of exercise.

Add to this that the amateur exerciser without advice is just about as likely to do himself harm as good. We don't forget the accomplished Dr. Dudley A. SARGENT at Cambridge, but he is an elective. So is the gymnasium. They should be made required studies. Consistency isn't worth a pin's fee. Health ought not to be optional at Harvard or anywhere else.

Free Roads for Yosemite Park.

A bill pending in the Senate provides for the appointment of a commission to report what is necessary in order to establish free public highways in the Yosemite Park. The Big Oak Flat, Coulterville and Wawona toll roads and the Tioga road are to be examined specially, and estimates are to be made for building and maintain ing five wagon roads along routes named.

This wonder land of rock, water, and forest scenery is reached by travellers over the four toll roads mentioned in the pending bill. In 1885, 1886, and 1887 California bought and made free such parts of all these roads, except the Tioga, as lay within what was then the Yosemite Valley grant, In 1890 Congress reserved from the public lands the magnificent domain now included in the national park, and what is proposed is simply to follow the example of California by purchasing and making free all those parts of the same three roads and of the Tioga road that are within the present park limits.

This policy of making free all roads in national parks has been approved in past years by the Interior Department, and it is further urged in the current report that, while much money has been laid out by the Government on the Yellowstone, Chickmauga, and Gettysburg parks. "not a do lar has been appropriated for any purpose connected with the Yosemite." The plan now proposed will increase in importance as this marvellous pleasure ground is more and more visited.

A revenue bill with the demagogic cor poration tax in it will be a bill to overcome Spain and to defeat a fundamental principle of this republic, namely, the equality of all citizens before the law. Let Congress stand by the country at home and abroad.

A young woman of the Salvation Army in Omaha has been arrested for smashing with her are certain Cupids and other pieces of undraped statuary on an arch. According to the despatches, "she had been disgusted with the depravity displayed by Exposition directors in permitting such an exhibition of the nude human figure." Omnha, however, has a reputation for severity in regard to matters of art. It was at Omaha, if we are not mistaken, that a young man smashed a valuable painting some years ago. He believed art should be a weiled mystery. Perhaps the young woman's battering may be explained on an other ground. An Oneida Reservation enthusiast punched the head of Mr. ARTEMUS WARD'S WAX figger of JUDAS ISCARIOT for the reason that Judas Iscanior couldn't "show hisself in Uticy with impoonity." So CUPID can't show himself in Omaha with impunity if th young woman with the axe has her way.

that by the death of GLADSTONE the world lose one of the three greatest statesmen of the day Mr. WILLIAMS and BISMARCK survive

Mr. JAMES DAVID EDGAR, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, has been handled with care, and now has the honor to be, sir, with sentiments of the most obliged &c., your obedient servant, Sir James David EDGAR. The title is more interesting than such window objects usually are, from the fact that Sir James is a poet of much distinction in his wn country. Yet he must have consented to take his title as a reward for his political services. As a writer he could not possibly ac cept such a thing. Why, Sir EDWIN ARNOLD and Sir Lewis Morris are writers and are be lieved by themselves to be poets. Phoence APOLLO of the Joud-twanging silver bow would never win a prize even at a target shoot in

"America," says Sir John Lubbock, "should remember the bestitude, 'Blessed are the prace-makers."—Lewision Journal.

To Sir John, as an accomplished myrmecolo gist, may be addressed with peculiar propriety the advice given to the sluggard: "Go to the ant, consider her ways, and he wise," And there is a less classical proverb which applies to Sir John: It is money in your pocket to attend to your own affairs.

The Hon, JERRY SIMPSON is now tasting the wormwood of excessive glory. Not long ago the Populists of his Congress district passed a resolution, dropsical with words, wherein they showed that the freedom of Cuba would be entirely due to the irresistible impetus of JERRY, choking the Money Devi into apoplexy. For days JERRY rather swam Another important point is contained in | have occurred during his personal and pri- commissioned officers, they exhibit the his purple and silver golf stockings that, dying,

issue, Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel! New the inhuman Republican campaign managers in JERRY's district are circulating this extract from a speech delivered by him Jan. 20, and duly enshrined in the Congressional Rec-

"Now, if we should recognise the belligeroncy of Cabs and should become involved in a war with Spa'n, we would not only have the expense and horip and to naturalization the inhabitants of Cuba and thereby gain a very large number of unde-

frable citizens as part of our population." The truth is that in January JERRY was chok ing the Money Devil on general principles, and had not yet made up his mind to free Cuba. It is a large mind, and it takes considerable time to turn it around. When it was once turned JERRY freed Cuba easily.

Some good friend of humanity seems to have got Pinanes bottled up. - Cleveland Leader. No friend of humanity would wish to confine the beneficent activity of that modest soul. If PINGREE were indeed bottled up, his own intellectual fermentation and effervescence would soon smash the bottle with ,a pop heard round the world, Woe, wo to the fishermen of monopoly when that gigantle Jinn escapes! But the Hon, POTATO PINGREE is not bottled up. He is in deep, solitary session of thought at Lansing. He is trying to find out whether he is a Populist or a Silver Republican; and he is considering the details of a plan whereby all wealth, save that acquired by the manufacture of boots and shoes, is abol-

The Hon. WILLIAM E. MASON, the slender and dignified Senator from Illinois, is about to bathe his curls in the sea of glory once more. It is reported from the Northwest, where the Pure Food bill has a few friends, that Mr Mason "will make a strong fight to have the bill adopted as an amendment to the War Revenue bill." If this report is true, Mr. Mason is going to exceed all his previous performances as a Senate end-man and bear the palm alone.

BLANCO has shown himself to be an unmiti-

Thank the stars and the fates for him! What do you want him to be ! A realist, a naturalist, a symbolist, or what not ! A Captain-General, full of facts, and pumping them out for the benefit of Madrid and the rest of the world, would be no more fun than the multiplication table. But here is BLANCO, alias WHITE, laden to the roof of his head with romance, which he diffuses over a grateful world. He is just the man for his post. The golden light of poetry irradiates all his utterances. We wouldn't give him up for a hundre calculators of logarithms. He stands at the head of the Spanish modern remantic school and he is a joy and a blessing.

The friends of typewritten education will greet with full hearts the news that the Hon. RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, author of "The Book Bills of Narcissus" and several other immortal works, has accepted the Professorship of English Literature in the Hon. JOHN BRISBIN WALKER'S Typewritten University. It has been supposed that Mr. WALKER, whose fire-tipped pen burns its way through all subects from Algebra to Zymotic Diseases, would in his new institution. Moreover, Mr. WALKER s a poet of rare achievements, as readers of his interesting "Ode to Silver" will remember:

"Sixteen to One! 16 to 1!

No plutocratic Goth or Hun Shall stay thy course so well begun!" In selecting Mr. LE GALLIENNE, Mr. WALKER shows his superiority to envy, and gains the services of a young man who is a university and several colleges in himself. It is not necessary o receive typewritten communications from Mr. LE GALLIENNE in order to reap profit and nstruction. His photographs are an education

Shall the scorcher live? -- Minneapolis Times.

Well, he won't live very long unless he reorms, and puts his hulking corpus into a civilized attitude and ceases to invite the thunder bolts of the gods and the fists of men. If you mean, Should be be permitted to live? certainly Not that he is fit to breathe the vital air. Not that his hulking corpus doesn't blot the daylight and invite destruction. He should be permitted to live simply a view to prolonging his punishment. The longer he lives unrepentant, the more like a baboon full of humps he will look and the more cramps and aches will consume him. And, mark you, scorchers disappear mysteriously; are ounctured suddenly; vanish into thin air. You never hear of an old scorcher. They drop to pieces, beyond repair, and then, as ghosts, they are compelled to haunt the Boulevard and be run over by everything that comes along.

Business News from China. PERIS. April 5.-Yung Wing lately obtained con-cessions under imperial edict for a railway between Tiep-Trin and Chin Kiang. The Germans on hearing of it refused to let it pass through Shan Tung unless they built and managed that section. For that reason the railway will make a detour to the west outside of

A strong Anglo-Italian syndicate has obtained a big saion at Shan-Si. All the coal and fron miner and railways connecting them, with a trunk line running north and south, are included. The province of

Dowey's Religion Determined. From the Buffalo Commercial. The following letter, which we are requested

publish, spraks for itself: " MONTPELIER, Vt., May 23, 1898 "My DEAR SIR: I am authorized by the Hon. Charles Dewey of this city to state that Rear Ad miral Dewey is a loyal communicant of the P. E. Church.

" He is not a Roman Catholic. "I hope you will contradict the story. You are welcome to use my name with Mr. Dawey's if you "Rector of Christ Church.

The Colored Volunteers. From the Richmond Despatch

So far as the enrollment of colored volunteers is concerned, there has been hesitation on the part of the Governors of most of the States to make use of them under the first call. But now Gov. Bradley of Kentucky announces that that State will furnish colored regiment of infantry under the second call Like announcements have been made by the Govern-ors of North Carolina and Missouri, and no doubt similar news will come from other States. It is quite likely, too, that here in Virginia the services of some colored troops will be accepted. Further, the Secretary of War has issued an order eaying that of the ten regiments of "immunes" authorized by the special act of Congress, five will be white and five colored regiments. The colored regiments in the regular army are also in need of recruits. So, no colored man who wishes to do a soldier's duty for his country need be alarmed about not having an oppor tugity afforded him to do so.

I got 'm bot'l'd up. I got 'm bot'l'd up. I got 'm bot'l'd up in the harb'r. I got 'm bot'l'd up, I got 'm bot'l'd up. He can't get away at all. Cevera is worse than old Bian and Blanco is worse than old Weyler,

And Weyler is noisy like Pole But Cevera's run to the wal I'm here at Mantia. I'm here near Cavité. And they're out o' coal and corn They can't use their cable,

They are mine when I want 'em. As sure as you're born Where's that fleet from Caliz. Where in the hades

Because they're not able.

Is that old fleet from Cadiz? We are ready to smash it, Smash it. Smash it. If it will only show up

You but we'll s-m-a-a-ash it.

THE VANKER'S OREW.

Ratired Member Bebuked-The Cow Wall, Cheerful, and Bondy for Any Buty.

TO THE KUITOS OF THE SUN-SIE! notice that there has recently appeared in one of the Providence dailies an article written by one of the crew of the U. S. S. Yankee, who for reasons best known to himself, obtained his discharge at the end of the first week of the cruise. In this article several statements have een made concerning the treatment received by the crew since we came aboard which we feel should not be allowed to go uncontradicted.

It was fully and perfectly understood by the men when they enlisted in the navy and were assigned to the auxiliary cruiser Yankee that there were many hardships before them and a great deal of difficult manual labor which they had to accustom themselves to perform. Also most of them were or should have been informed concerning the rations which they should receive, the hours when they were re quired to be on duty and the discipline under which they must necessarily live.
On first coming on board, they found the

ship, which was hastily put into commission as a cruiser, was in a state of considerable disor der, which it was their first duty to correct. Then came the work of provisioning and loading ammunition, which, as there was no time to be lost, required the united efforts of the whole crew; consequently when the vessel put to sea the men were more or less exhausted, and not being accustomed to sleeping at four-hour intervals found it difficult to recuperate. During the first week at sea, owing to the disorganized condition of the ship and the incompetence of some of the newly appointed measurement, the preparation and service of the rations were more or less unfavorable; the condition of affairs speedily received the personal attention of the commander (W. H. Brownson) and was rectified in a manner that was entirely satisfactory to those who had previously complained. The sanitary condition of the ship also underwent a thorough investigation, and the men were required and made to keep themselves as neatly as circumstances permitted. required the united efforts of the whole crew;

mitted.

The crew, as a body, are now in a condition of health and strength equal, if not superior, to their normal condition and have up to this time had no occasion to complain of any ill-usage at the hands of those in command.

In conclusion, we beg to state that the commander and all subordinate officers have the fullest confidence and respect of all the crew, who have done and are now doing everything in their power to bring a comparatively green who have done and are now doing everything in their power to bring a comparatively green crew to a state of fighting efficiency, and that though the discipline imposed was to some irknown, it is now recognized by all as being the only means of procuring effectiveness and the safety of all concerned. Should the opportunity occur we shall do our duty, and for quitters and squealers we have the utmost contempt.

THE STARBOARD FORECASTLE WATCH. U. S. S. YANKEE, TOMPKINSVILLE, May 28.

A LITTLE MORE FOOD, PLEASE. The Fare of the Men Forward on the Cruiser New York Criticised by One of Them.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of May 19 appears a statement to the effect that the men of the squadrons cruising in southern waters have plenty of fresh provisions. which accounts for the good health of the crews. Allow me to say that whatever they have on other ships the New York, supposed to be amply provisioned, is short.

On leaving Key West, on May 4, the Paymaster issued fresh provisions to the crew, enough for two meals. On May 14, returning from San Juan, we met the supply boat and received enough for two more meals-meat only, ne vegetables. Arriving at Key West, on May 16 we received enough for two more meals. What vegetables were bought were paid for by the several messes. On May 23 we were at sea and again received a like amount. Our flour supply has been cut off; our beans (staple food in the navy) also stopped. The dried fruit and several other things have been cut short. Therefore, all we have left is a little meat out of the can (poor stuff at best), hardtack, a limited supply of coffee and rice, and salt meats three or four times a week.

(poor stuff at best), hardtack, a limited supply of coffee and rice, and salt meats three or four times a week.

Imagine men going down into the fire room and working hard for eight hours a day on such food! Good solid food this for men who are to defend this glorious nation! We had no time at Key West to supply our meases, as all hands were coaling. The only persons allowed ashore were stewards for the officers. They, of course, managed to buy all they required for several days voyage. But the men behind the guns, on whom the bulk of hard work rests, got nothing, or next to nothing. Every man in each mess, in order to live, even in Northern ports, must put from \$2 to \$5 into the mess funds, regardless of the fact that the Government grants each man \$90 a month for rations. The enlisted men in the navy have no one to complain to. No officer seems to care how they live, so long as they are not molested. Richard Harding Davis's description of life on the New York is all right, from an after point of view, "just like a yachting cruise." But how long would be remain forward?

My object in writing is not to complain but to contradict an erroneous statement. We are ready to spill our last drop of blood for this country, but let us have fair play also. A few more hours at Key Week, and we could have taken on enough provisions to supply us for a month. The storehouse there is filled from top to bottom with everything required. Justlee and right is all we ask.

AN AMERICAN,

Curacon or Curacao?

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The authorities and the best usage prescribe that the name of the Dutch island shall be spelled Curação and not Curaçoa. Dr. Egil, the leading authority on geographic no menciature, recognizes only the termination ao, fol-lowing the Portuguese map of 1527, on which the name first appeared. All the leading Continental (Europe) geographers follow him, as witness the usage in the Stieler and Andree atlases in Germany, usage in the Stieler and Andree atlacts in Germany, the Vidal Atlas in France, and the Royal Geographical Society and Statesman's Year Book in England. In Breember, 1890, our Board on Geographical Names adopted ao, making the other spelling as "the discarded form." Curação appears in all our Government publications, c.u. Congressional Directory, p. 272.

Johnson's Cyclopædia gives "ao or oo," and the Century Dictionary of Names, "no or oo,"
I was curious to day to look up the spelling in the eleven early maps in my library giving the name, Seven have oo.—Crelins (1587), Sanson (1600, De Vaugody (1750), De la Marche (1767), D'Anville (1748), Bonne (1781), Mannert (1803).

Three have on.—Speed (1626), Popple (1733), Arrowsmith (1832). Delisie (1703) has Curaçou.
C. C. A.

THE SUN presents its best thanks to its learned and accomplished correspondent, and takes oc-casion to confirm the soundness of his information and its timely import. At the same time THE SUN is not prepared to admit the expe diency of adopting for the uses of a daily journal a method of spelling which does not conform to the universally accepted pronunciation of English-speaking people. Erudition has its claim;

Brothers in Arms.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Bang and Houston families are not the only ones that have three members of their families in the army. Mrs Thomas Sterrett, a widow of this city, has three sons in Company A. Fifteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Raiph Sterrett, a rising young lawyer, is Capiain of the company, and his two brothers, Scott and Thomas, are privates in same. Entr. Pa., May v8. Gronge M. Richards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of lips brothers, who are callsted in the Sixty-ninth

shown by Americans, it would be hard to beat the record of the Kelley family of Brooklyn, father, three sons, and a son-in-law, all enlisted to fight for their country in Company G. Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn:

If Brooklyn:
Sergeant John Kelley, Sr., father.
Corporal William Kelley, son.
Private John Kelley, Jr., son.
Private Thomas Kelley, son.
Private James Kenney, son in law. To THE ROITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: Your correspon

ents of the 23d and 27th insta., signing themselves C.E. L. and G. I. J., ask to hear of other cases of protherly patriolism. I will cite them to the Dun-lavy brothers, some of Dr. Jas. Dunlavy, captor of the Confederate General Marmaduke, Bosmindel, Is. C. A. Bunlavy, now a resident of our city, das written bis two brothers, stating that he is desirous of en-lating with them in an lawa regiment. W. H. R. New Youk, May 28, 1898.

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-SIT: I notice in your saue of the 26th an article in regard to the patriotism of the Bang brothers and Houston brothers. I wish to draw attention to Company E of Leonia, N. J., Second Regiment of New J.rsey, now at Camp Voorthees, which also has three brother; by the name of Key.— Sergeant Frank Key, Sergeant Joseph Key, and Private Afred Key.

I. C. G.
LEGGIA. Key 25.

To the Editor of the SUX-Sir: With the four Philips brothers in Company D. Sixty-ninth Regiment, are three Walsh brothers, Michael, Pater A. and Patrick J. of 188 Fast Thirty fourth street. New York. sone of the late Michael Waish, a good and parriotic Irlaiman. The youngest is only a boy of 18 years. All three joined the fighting sligty sinth when President Mckinley called for volunteers to lick the Spaniards out of Cubs.

RECIPROCITY WITH FRANCE The First Treaty Negotiated Under Section S

of the Bingtey Tartif Act. WASHINGTON, May 30.-Reciprocity Commissioner Kasson and Ambassador Cambon on Saturday signed the final protocols of the first leasty negotiated under the provisions of section 3 of the Dingley tariff act of 1897, and the President's proclamation of reciprocity with France thereunder was promulgated to-day.

The production says:
"The governments of the United States and of the French republic have, in the spirit of amity and with a desire to improve their commercia relations, entered into a commercial agreement in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions have been, in the judgment of the Prosident, secured according to the provisions of said section, whereby the following articles of commerce, being the products and manufactures of the United States, are to be admitted into France on and after the 1st day of June, 1898, at the dnimum rate of duty, not exceeding the rates per 100 kilogs respectively appearing in the following table, namely:

"Canned meats, 15 france; table fruits, fresh lemons, oranges, cereals, and their varieties not mentioned, 5 france; mandarin oranges 10 francs; common table grapes, 8 francs; apples and pears, for the table, 2 francs; for cider and perry, 1.50 france; other fruits, excider and perry, 1.50 francs; other fruits, except hothouse grapes and fruits, 3 francs; fruit dried or pressed (excluding raisins), apples and pears, for the table, 10 francs; for cider and pears, for the table, 10 francs; for cider fruits, 5 francs; common woods, logs, 0.65 franc; sawed or squared timber, 80 mm, or more in thickness, 1 franc; squared or sawed lumber exceeding 35 mm, and less than 80 mm, in thickness, 1.25 francs; wood sawed, 35 mm, or less in thickness, 1.75 francs; paving blocks, 1.75 francs; staves, 0.75 franc; hops, 30 francs; apples and pears, crushed or cut and dried, 1.50 francs; manufactured and prepared pork meats, 50 francs; lard and its compounds, 25 francs.

"Therefore, in further execution of the provisions of said section, it is hereby declared that on and after the first day of June, 1898, and during the continuance in force of the agreement aforesaid and until otherwise declared, the imposition and collection of the duties heretofore imposed and collected upon the following named articles, the products of France, by virtue of said section 3, as follows:

"On argolas or crude tarke or wine lees, crude, 5 per centum ad valorem; brandles or other spirits, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, \$1.75 per proof gallon; on apantings in oil or water colora, pastels, pen and ink drawings and statuary, 15 per centum ad valorem.

"It is further declared that the rates of duty heretofore imposed and collected on atill wines and vermuth, the product of France, under the cept hothouse grapes and fruits, 3 francs;

"It is further declared that the rates of duty heretofore imposed and collected on still wines and vermuth, the product of France, under the provisions of the United States Tariff act of 1897, are conditionally suspended, and in place thereof shall be imposed and collected on and after the first day of June next as follows, namely; On still wine and vermuth, in caska, 35 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, 81.25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs ach not more than one pint, 81.25 per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 4 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.
"Now, therefore, be it known that I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the customs duties of the respective countries to be made public for the information of the citizens of the United States of America.

A NEW SANITARIUM.

It Is Attached to the Monteflore Home and

The Monteflore Home for Chronic Invalids, at 138th street and the Boulevard, has established sanitarium at Bedford Station, forty miles from this city, which was formally opened yes torday. The sanitarium is intended especially for consumptives, and it is hoped that the fresh air, good food, and healthful conditions which it offers may effect cures in the early stages of the disease and at least prevent contagion among the crowded population from whom the patients are to be grawn. Patients are expected to perform light work so far as their condition per mits and are to be encouraged to settle be the

country if sufficiently cured. A year ago a farm't duse and buildings, with 136 acres of land, were purchased from an en-dowment fund of \$60,000, toward which Jacob H. Schiff, President of the home, and Lyman G. Bloomingdale each contributed \$25,000, and Leonard Lewischn the rest. A pavilion to hold

Leonard Lewisohn the rest. A pavilion to hold twenty-four beds was completed yesterday, and in the farmhouse are twelve more beds, with a kitchen and living rooms.

A special train from Harlem took 150 patrons, donors, and friends of the home, and the Hebrew Orphan Asylum band to Bedford. After the sanitarium buildings and grounds had been inspected, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Kohler of Temple Beth Et, and the company present united in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner," while the flag was raised over the new pavilion.

vilion.

Addresses were made by President Jacob H. Schiff. Dr. G. Gotthiel of Temple Emanu-El, Dr. Simon Baruch, formerly President of the Board of Visiting Physicians; Dr. Knoph, a specialist in sanitariums, and Mr. Haines of Bedford Station. Of a collection of \$9,000 raised for the sanitarium, half was given by Jacob H. Schiff and the rost by Emmanuel Lehman, Fordinand Salsberger, Isador Wormser, B. J. Ludwig, Lyman G. Bloomingdale, Joseph B. Bloomingdale, Aaron J. Bach, and V. Henry Rothschild. Lyman G. Bloomingdale is Chairman and Raphael Ettinger is Secretary.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.

'rance's Weakness Shown Up by One of Her Admirals—Threatens England with Privatoera From the London Times.

Rear Admiral Dupont, writing to-day in the Gaulois on French and English navies, says: "The speech of Mr. Chamberlain, the campaign waged against us in the English press, the attacks of the British Minister on Russia, the general ill humor of the English merchants, menaced everywhere in their interests, constitute disquieting symptoms which it would be puerile to ignore. The question naturally arise therefore in everybody's mind, is the French navy ready for an eventual struggle with the English savy! As regards the number of ships now available, as regards facility of concentra-tion of forces, the judicious choice and the pre-

now available, as regards facility of concentration of forces, the judicious choice and the preparedness of naval bases, our inferiority is notorious. Since the application of the Naval Defence act our neighbors have doubled their resources by constructing with a feverish haste. They have been able to launch within a single year as many as five battleships of from 12,000 to 15,000 tons, eight large cruisers, and twenty-two smaller vessels, so that the disproportion, already great, which existed between the two navies has been enormously increased, heighand can now put into line thirty-four battleships of from 9,000 to 15,000 tons, fifty-two large cruisers, and a very large number of smaller vessels, among which should be noted a number of smaller vessels, among which should be noted a number of smaller vessels, among which should be noted a number of smaller to the same of the stroyers. Hesides these vessels, twenty older stroyers flotills of very rapid torpedo-boat destroyers. Hesides these vessels, twenty older stroyers, and the serve to this already formidable force.

"What have we to set against this array! Sixteen new battleships, eight good coast defence/exessels, about the old battleships of mediocre value, and twenty-three modern crulsers. Heckoning on both sides the vessels that are of no use for service, and taking into account breakdowns and accidents, we may say, on the whole, that the strength of our navy is between a third and a half of that of the English nav!. The quality of the similar vessels is both navies is about the same. The English vessels have in general a look of greater strength, they can go greater distances, and their tonnage is greater, which enables them to be better armed and equipped. Their guns are well blaced, but less powerful at an equal calibre. The speed is usually inferior to ours and can be less easily kept up, in spite of the nominal

we shall patiently bide our time, and it will certainly come. Meanwhile we shall organize an implecable system of privateering against the trade of our eventual enemy. I know not what diplomatists think of the Convention of 18:0f, but as for us saliers, let the English be assured beforehand that we shall carry on privateering against them, and let them take the ruin of their maritime trade into their forecasts."

Corean Women Monopolize Latchkeys.

From the Bombay Advocate of India. From the Bombey Advocate of India.

A curious custom in Seoul, Corea, is the law which makes it obligatory for every man to retire to his home when the huge broase bell of the city proclaims it to be the hour of sunset and the time for closing the gates. No man is allowed in the streets after that how under pain of flowings, but the after that hour under pain of flogging, but the women are allowed to go about and visis their